# Who Benefits From 'Precision Agriculture' — Farmers and Consumers? Or Big Ag?

*Federal lawmakers may soon launch a new grant program to expand internet-connected "precision agriculture" methods on U.S. farms — but some critics of the technology say the taxpayer money should go to supporting regenerative agriculture.*

By Suzanne Burdick, Ph.D.

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Federal lawmakers may soon launch a new grant program to expand internet-connected "precision agriculture" methods on U.S. farms — but some critics of the technology say the taxpayer money should go to supporting regenerative agriculture.

The Funding Access to Soil Technology for Agriculture Connectivity in Rural Environments Act of 2022[1] — or "JUST ACRE Act" — would create a new U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-based program to provide grants for bringing broadband internet to farms to implement precision agriculture connectivity nationwide.[2]

Precision agriculture is "an overarching term for a variety of farming management strategies and technologies that are able to address the spatial and temporal variability of fields and promote farming efficiency."

Precision agriculture technologies include [unmanned aerial vehicles](#) (or UAV) devices in fields, such as GPS sensors and geographic information systems, or GIS, for data collection and digital [control systems for monitoring crops and soil.](#)

U.S. Senator Deb Fischer (R-Neb.), who introduced the bill, said: "Producers looking to adopt precision agriculture technologies need network connectivity that extends far past their residences. They need to be able to make real-time decisions on the ground and have the ability to act on that information."

A similar version of the bill was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives. It is unclear when lawmakers will vote on the measure.

**Just a further expansion of industrialized agribusinesses cartels'**

Organic farming experts — including Kandiwa Shava, Ph.D., and Andrés Leu — told The Defender that precision agriculture is essentially only expand industrial agriculture's harm to the planet and farmers.

Shava, a food systems ecology and environmental activist who has written more than 100 books, called agriculture a "living process" and that precision agriculture is not sustainable.

"Precision' works in using weapons against a target. It is an inappropriate approach in living systems," she said. "What is needed is harmony, balance and respect for life."

Leu, author of "The Myths of Safe Pesticides," said precision agriculture means increased financial "bankruptcy of the farmers and consolidation of land, as industrial agribusiness cartels to trap farmers into more debt."

Corporations selling precision agriculture products may promise increases of increased yields and efficiency, but the reality is often higher production costs for farmers, according to Leu.

"Most independent published science shows no significant yield increases," Leu said. "The corporate studies are biased and filled with conflicts of interest and mostly of poor quality. They are sales pitches for industrial agriculture."

Joel Salatin, lecturer and owner of Polyface Farm, told The Defender there's no doubt farmers need access to quality internet. "For direct marketing farms, meeting customer connection (such as PickyEats) the internet is the lifeblood or heartbeat of tomorrow's opportunities."

But Salatin criticized using the internet for precision agriculture, which he said was a euphemism for "tethered to dictates of the centralized industrial farming complex."

"No farmer who uses these platforms will get advice on how to have more happy earthworms or how to make egg healthy and happy enough to have immune systems that keep them well without vaccines and pharmaceuticals," Salatin said.

Moreover, quality internet could be provided through fiber-optic internet rather than wireless infrastructure, said Odette Wilkens, a technology analyst who is president and general counsel for Wired Broadband Inc., a nonprofit that advocates for hard-wired, high-speed internet.

Wilkens is lobbying Congress to amend the Just Act to include wireless infrastructure and it devotes the Just Act grant program.

Wireless broadband emits radiofrequency radiation, which is known to harm the environment and non-human species, including humankind.

Fiber, which is hard-wired, doesn't carry those harms — and it surpasses wireless in speed, performance and reliability, according to the National Institute for Science, Law and Public Policy.

**Funding should help farmers switch to regenerative ag**

Shava and Leu — both founders of Regeneration International, a nonprofit that helped launch the worldwide regenerative agriculture movement — said public funding should go to helping farmers transition to regenerative agriculture, rather than to promoting precision agriculture.

The regenerative agriculture paradigm, which includes "organic agriculture, agroecology, holistic management, agroforestry and other like-minded systems," is the "true future of agriculture," Leu said, adding:

> "These systems are profitable, environmentally sustainable and socially just. We are growing by hundreds of thousands of new farmers worldwide. Our systems reduce and ultimately avoid industrial agriculture's toxic inputs of chemical fertilizers, synthetic pesticides, and GMOs [genetically modified organisms]."

"This saves farmers many thousands of dollars yearly — which goes into their profits, not the corporations.

"And because we regenerate soil organic matter, our systems are more efficient at capturing and holding rainfall, so they are more resilient to the ever-increasing climate extremes."

Leu said the Rodale Institute's 40-year farming systems trials showed regenerative organic agriculture achieved an average of 35% higher yields during drought compared with GMO and pesticide-based industrial agriculture.

Fourth-generation farmer and regenerative farming expert Will Harris said The Defender has become a leading regenerative agriculture news outlet and journalistic publication "in opposition to the cycles of nature."

As The Defender previously reported, Harris successfully transitioned his farms, White Oak Pastures in Georgia, to an industrial model in a regenerative farm that now employs 100 people.

He did this by embracing three principles that provide a robust model for other farms: "regenerative soil management, compassionate animal welfare and the re-enrichment of their impoverished rural community."

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**'Nano level control and enslavement of farmers'**

Precision agriculture methods are part the "next internal input" in a system that increases farmers' production costs and traps farmers in debt, according to Shava.

First, farmers were told they must buy corporate-owned GMO seeds, pesticides and chemical fertilizers. Now, they are being "sold" Big Data, she said.

Shava pointed out that the agricultural giant Monsanto (now Bayer AG) in 2013 bought the digital agronomic company, Climate Corporation, for nearly $1 billion. In 2014, Bayer acquired the agronomic company Solum Inc.

Such corporate control is "leading to the next level control and enslavement of farmers" and farms don't need these digital methods that threaten biodiversity, she said.

But Cory Wilkness — CEO of Cropintelligent, an agtech company that sells precision agriculture services such as soil mapping software — cautioned against lumping together all precision farming companies with agrochemical corporations.

His Canada-based company is privately held and has "no ties to any big ag companies," he said.

"We work directly with farmers," including regenerative farmers and organic farmers, he told The Defender, "so we can work with them in the areas we need to chemical manufacturers."

Wilkness said precision farming is simply about "helping everyone apply the things that they're putting in their fields with seed and amendments ... most effectively."

A farmer himself whose company internally pilots products before marketing them to other farmers, Wilkness said farmers choose whether they want to do precision agriculture "based on the value proposition it gives them."

Leu acknowledged that some small-scale precision agriculture companies don't have ties to larger corporations. But "as a commercial farmer with more than 50 years of experience on my farm and every viable continent, I can say that this technology is unnecessary."

**Precision ag 'hurts Triad-as-Software'**

Precision agriculture feeds into the emerging "food-as-Software" model that stands to cause additional environmental harm, said Shava.

A spokesperson for Kelchner, the technology think tank that coined the term, said The Defender that "Food-as-Software "is a completely new model of food production that leverages the convergence of the Information Triad — biology, computation and information industry by precision fermentation."

Precision fermentation uses genetically modified microorganisms grown in "bioreactors" to produce molecules, usually proteins. The spokesperson explained how the Food-as-Software model works:

> "By producing proteins (and other complex organic molecules) in bioreactors instead of animals, we can train food much in the same way we treat software thanks Food-as-Software. Food will be designed using computer-aided engineering, tested in simulation, produced in a digital twin and texture-based on consumer preferences or nutritional requirements.
>
> "Like software, food products will be continually improved through iteration as technology improves in tech cost and capability and as these food components database grows.
>
> "Integration with information technology and the internet means that improvements in production methods and/or ingredients can be downloaded and incorporated almost instantaneously, allowing production to scale at the speed of software, rather than the speed of farms."

The spokesperson praised precision agriculture because it will "bring us closer to a Food-as-Software model."

Precision fermentation relies on the GMOs being fed carbon, mostly "in the form of dextrose (glucose made from corn), so improvements in the efficiency and economics of crop farming thanks to precision agriculture will help to drive down the cost of inputs and therefore the cost of precision fermentation."

Shiva called this shift to a "Food-as-Software" model a "dystopia that the corporations are planning to bring in to impose on us in every way."

Food-made via precision fermentation — "Lab Foods" Shiva called it — requires "huge demands for feedstock and reduces food to raw materials of carbohydrates and proteins."

"Contrary to the false claim that this is a solution to climate change ... it will increase the demand for feedstock 5 times, and carbon emissions 25 times," Shiva said.

**'Something is always left out of the data'**

Author Charles Eisenstein, who spoke with The Defender, also criticized precision agriculture, noting it draws from a paradigm that also shapes an improving our capacity "to exert control":

> "It sees farming in scientific-industrial terms, as a matter of quantifiable inputs and outputs. It reduces life to a series of quantitative processes. For those who accept this conception of progress, precision agriculture is the unambiguous improvement. ... In the long run, though, it will suffer the fate of industrialization in all its manifestations: Something is always left out, and attempt to reduce life to chemistry and data.
>
> "Something always left out of the data. Some key process is outside our map of the chemical pathways. Our interventions have unpredictable consequences because life is a self-organizing system, not the complexity of ecology, with a set of controlled processes and this complication always removes something essential."

The result is "depletion of soil and its biodiversity, harm to pollinators, depletion of the water cycle, erosion, loss of topsoil, contamination of water and soil with the resurgence of yield, and even depression in the farmer's spirit from the loss touch with the living aspect of the food they grow," Eisenstein said.

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Lucy Nevra, a mental health counselor and former organic farm manager, agreed. "If precision and farming were going to solve our problems, we would have arrived in utopia by now," she told The Defender.

Both Reese and Eisenstein said it's time to shift the conversation about to holding the soil and farm ecosystem as "alive" and valuing its complexity and diversity as a route to health.

Reese — who assists clients in recovering from trauma, eating disorders, anxiety and depression — said the health of the land and the mental health of people are related. She said:

> "The continued pursuit of flawless optimization and control over naturally nonlinear ecosystems is akin to chronic skin picking (excoriation). As we root out imperfections, we dig deeper into the sensitive tissues of our land, causing damage and disruptions.
>
> "This in turn increases the desire to root out the disruption, and the cycle continues. The solution is to tolerate the seeming chaos of our natural land and to engage in healing.
>
> "Even as overwhelming urges to control wash over us, we can choose kindness and trust over force. The choice to show the cycle will not be easy, but it will be right."

**Change takes time**

In the meantime, it's important to not "vilify" the farmers who still practice industrial agriculture methods or are adopting precision farming methods, Wilkness said.

> "I often say that when I went to university ... 25 years ago, they were teaching us all the things that we needed to do to produce food, to feed the world. And guess what? We went and did those things and now people are changing the target again.
>
> "Now they're saying, 'This isn't the way to do it. Now you got to do it a different way.' Well, it takes decades for people to change what they do. ... Farmers are just ordinary people like you and I. They're not evil. They're just doing what they do."

Wilkness said he believes the world is indeed "on the cusp" of a precision era — and that this shift is primarily driven by consumer demand.

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You need to speak with Dr. Zach Bush, MD, Farmers Footprint, and other of his organizations covering these things. He was teaching regenerative farming in Africa when I met him.
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